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BLIGH's NARRATIVE.

From the Hiſtorical Magazine.

[*Continued from our laſt, and concluded.*]

"THE 11th, birds and rock-weed ſhowed that we were not far from land; but I expected ſuch ſigns muſt be here, as there are many iſlands between the eaſt part of Timor and New Guinea. I however hoped to fall in with Timor every hour, for I had great apprehenſions that ſome of the people could not hold out. An extreme weakneſs, ſwelled legs, hollow and ghaſtly countenances, great propenſity to ſleep, with an apparent debility of underſtanding, ſeemed to me melancholy preſages of their approaching diſſolution. The ſurgeon and Lebogue, in particular, were moſt miſerable objects. I occaſionally gave them a few tea-ſpoonfuls of wine, out of the little I had ſaved for this dreadful ſtage, which no doubt greatly helped to ſupport them.

"For my own part, a great ſhare of ſpirits, with the hopes of being able to accompliſh the voyage, ſeemed to be my principal ſupport; but the boatſwain very innocently told me, that he really thought I looked worſe than any one in the boat. The ſimplicity with which he uttered ſuch an opinion diverted me, and I had good humor enough to return him a better compliment.

"Every one received his twenty-fifth of a pound of bread, and a quarter of a pint of water, at evening, morning, and noon, and an extra allowance of water was given to thoſe who deſired it.

"At noon I had little doubt of having paſſed the meridian of the eaſtern part of Timor, which is laid down in 128 deg. E. This afforded univerſal joy and ſatisfaction.

"All the afternoon, Friday, June the 12th, we had ſeveral gannets and many other birds about us, that indicated we were near land, and at ſun-ſet we kept a very anxious look-out. In the evening we caught a booby, which I reſerved for our dinner the next day.

"At three in the morning, with an exceſs of joy, we diſcovered Timor bearing W. S. W. to W. N. W. and I hauled on a wind to the N. N. E. till day-light, when the land bore from S. W. by S. about two leagues to N. E. by N. ſeven leagues.

"It is not poſſible for me to deſcribe the pleaſure which the bleſſing of the ſight of land diffuſed among us. It appeared ſcarce credible, that in an open boat, and ſo poorly provided, we ſhould have been able to reach the coaſt of Timor in forty-one days after leaving Toſoa, having in that time run, by our log, a diſtance of three thouſand ſix hundred and eighteen miles, and that, notwithſtanding our extreme diſtreſs, no one ſhould have periſhed in the voyage!"

From this time to the 14th lieutenant Bligh purſued his progreſs with great caution, fearing, that in the night, they might overlook the ſettlements they expected to find.

"At two o'clock this afternoon, having run through a very dangerous breaking ſea, the cauſe of which I attributed to a ſtrong tide ſetting to windward, and ſhoal water, we diſcovered a ſpacious bay or ſound, with a fair entrance about two or three miles wide. I now conceived hopes that our voyage was nearly at an end, as no place could appear more eligible for ſhipping, or more likely to be choſen for an European ſettlement: I therefore came to a grapnel near the eaſt ſide of the entrance, in a ſmall ſandy bay, where we ſaw a hut, a dog, and ſome cattle; and I immediately ſent the boatſwain and gunner away to the hut, to diſcover the inhabitants.

"The S. W. point of the entrance bore W. 1-2 S. three miles; the S. E. point S. by W. three quarters of a mile; and the iſland Roti from S. by W. 1-4 W. to S. W. 1-4 W. about five leagues.

"I ſoon obſerved the boatſwain and gunner returning with ſome of the natives: I therefore no longer doubted of our ſucceſs, and that our moſt ſanguine expectations would be fully gratified. They brought five Indians, and informed me that they had found two families, where the women treated them with European politeneſs. From theſe people I learned, that the governor reſided at a place called Coupang, which was ſome diſtance to the N. E. I made ſigns for one of them to go into the boat, and ſhow me Coupang, intimating that I would pay him for his trouble; the man readily complied, and came into the boat."

Under the direction of this man, they continued, ſometimes uſing ſails and ſometimes oars for ſeveral hours. At length "The report of two cannon that were fired, gave new life to every one; and ſoon after we diſcovered two ſquare-rigged veſſels and a cutter at anchor to the eaſtward. I endeavored to work to windward, but we were obliged to take to our oars again, having loſt ground on each tack. We kept cloſe to the ſhore, and continued rowing till four o'clock, when I brought to a grapnel and gave another allowance of bread and wine to all hands. As ſoon as we had reſted a little, we weighed again, and rowed till near day-light, when I came to a grapnel, off a ſmall fort and town, which the pilot told me was Coupang.

"Among the things which the boatſwain had thrown into the boat before we left the ſhip, was a bundle of ſignal flags that had been made for the boats to ſhow the depth of water in ſounding; with theſe I had in the courſe of the paſſage, made a ſmall jack, which I now hoiſted in the main ſhrouds, as a ſignal of diſtreſs; for I did not chooſe to land without leave.

"Soon after day-break a ſoldier hailed me to land, which I inſtantly did, among a croud of Indians, and was agreeably ſurpriſed to meet with an Engliſh ſailor, who belonged to one of the veſſels in the road. His captain, he told me, was the ſecond perſon in the town; I therefore deſired to be conducted to him, as I was informed the governor was ill, and could not then be ſpoken with.

"Captain Spikerman received me with great humanity. I informed him of our miſerable ſituation; and requeſted that care might be taken of thoſe that were with me, without delay. On which he gave directions for their immediate reception at his own houſe, and went himſelf to the governor, to know at what time I could be permitted to ſee him; which was fixed to be eleven o'clock.

"I now deſired every one to come on ſhore, which was as much as ſome of them could do, being ſcarcely able to walk: They, however, got at laſt to the houſe, and found tea with bread and butter provided for their breakfaſt.

"The abilities of a painter, perhaps, could never have been diſplayed to more advantage than in the delineation of the two groups of figures, which at this time preſented themſelves. An indifferent ſpectator would have been at a loſs which moſt to admire: The eyes of famine ſparkling at immediate relief, or the horror of their preſervers at the ſight of ſo many ſpectres, whoſe ghaſtly countenances, if the cauſe had been unknown, would rather have excited terror than pity. Our bodies were nothing but ſkin and bones, our limbs were full of ſores and we were cloathed in rags; in this condition, with the tears of joy and gratitude flowing down our cheeks, the people of Timor beheld us with a mixture of horror, ſurpriſe and pity.

"The governor, Mr. William Adrian Van Eſte, notwithſtanding his extreme ill-health, became ſo anxious about us, that I ſaw him before the appointed time. He received me with great affection, and gave me fulleſt proofs that he was poſſeſſed of every feeling of a humane and good man. Sorry as he was, he ſaid that ſuch a calamity could ever have happened to us, yet he conſidered it as the greateſt bleſſing of his life that we had fallen under his protection; and, though his infirmity was ſo great that he could not do the office of a friend himſelf, he would give ſuch orders as I might be certain would procure me every ſupply I wanted. In the mean time a houſe was hired for me, and, till matters could be properly regulated, victuals for every one were ordered to be dreſſed at his own houſe. With reſpect to my people, he ſaid, I might have room for them either at the hoſpital or on board of captain Spikerman's ſhip, which lay in the road; and he expreſſed much uneaſineſs that Coupang could not afford them better accommodations, the houſe aſſigned to me being the only one uninhabited, and the ſituation of the few families ſuch, that they could not accommodate any one. After this converſation, an elegant repaſt was ſet before me, more according to the cuſtom of the country, than with a deſign to alleviate my hunger: So that in this inſtance he happily blended, with common politeneſs, the greateſt favor I could receive."

Mr. Bligh had a houſe allotted him; and he very humanely divided the apartments with his men, according to rank. "At noon a very handſome dinner was brought to the houſe, which was ſufficient to make perſons, more accuſtomed to plenty, eat too much. Cautions, therefore, might be ſuppoſed to have had little effect; but I believe few people in ſuch a ſituation would have obſerved more moderation. My greateſt apprehenſion was that they would eat too much fruit.

"Having ſeen every one enjoy his meal of plenty, I dined with Mr. Wanjon, the governor's ſon-in-law, and ſecond in command; but I found no extraordinary inclination to eat or drink. Reſt

and quiet, I conſidered, as more neceſſary to my doing well, and therefore retired to my room, which I found furniſhed with every convenience. But, inſtead of reſt, my mind was diſpoſed to reflect on our late ſufferings, and on the failure of the expedition; but, above all, on the thanks due to Almighty God, who had given us power to ſupport and bear ſuch heavy calamities, and had enabled me at laſt to be the means of ſaving eighteen lives.

"The quantity of proviſions with which we left the ſhip, was not more than we ſhould have conſumed in five days, had there been no neceſſity for huſbanding our ſtock. The mutineers muſt naturally have concluded that we could have no other place of refuge than the Friendly Iſlands; for it was not likely they ſhould imagine, that, ſo poorly equipped as we were in every reſpect, there could have been a poſſibility of our attempting to return homewards: Much leſs will they ſuſpect that the account of their villainy has already reached their native country.

"When I reflect how providentially our lives were ſaved at Tafoa, by the Indians delaying their attack, and that, with ſcarce any thing to ſupport life, we croſſed a ſea of more than twelve hundred leagues, without ſhelter from the inclemency of the weather; when I reflect that in an open boat, with ſo much ſtormy weather, we eſcaped foundering, that not any of us were taken off by diſeaſe, that we had the great fortune to paſs the unfriendly natives of other countries without accident, and at laſt happily to meet with the moſt friendly and beſt of people to relieve our diſtreſſes; I ſay, when I reflect on all theſe wonderful eſcapes, the remembrance of ſuch great mercies enables me to bear, with reſignation and cheerfulneſs, the failure of an expedition, the ſucceſs of which I had ſo much at heart, and which ſuſtrated at a time when I was congratulating myſelf on the faireſt proſpect of being able to complete in a manner that would fully have anſwered the intention of the honorable promoters of ſo benevolent a plan.

"As, from the great humanity and attention of the governor, and the gentlemen, at Coupang, we received every kind of aſſiſtance, we were not long without evident ſigns of returning health: Therefore, to ſecure my arrival at Batavia, before the October fleet ſailed for Europe, on the 21ſt of July, I purchaſed a ſmall ſchooner, thirty-four feet long, for which I gave one thouſand ſix-dollars, and fitted her for ſea, under the name of His Majeſty's ſchooner Reſource.

"Auguſt the 20th. After taking an affectionate leave of the hoſpitable and friendly inhabitants, I embarked, and we ſailed from Coupang, exchanging ſalutes with the fort and ſhipping as we ran out of the harbor.

Paſſing by Paſſourwang, Sourabya, and Samarang, on the coaſt of Java, they arrived at Batavia on the 1ſt of October; where Mr. Bligh was ſeized with a fever, but recovering in ſome degree, the governor-general ſuffered him to ſail, with two of his people in a packet, promiſing that thoſe who remained ſhould be ſent, ſhortly after, in the fleet. "On the 16th of December, I arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, where I firſt obſerved that my uſual health was returning; but for a long time I continued very weak and infirm.

"On the 2d of January 1790, we ſailed from Europe, and on the 14th of March, I was landed at Portſmouth by an Iſle of White boat."

ANECDOTE.

A Lawyer and a Phyſician having a diſpute about precidence, referred to Diogenes, who gave it in favor of the lawyer, in theſe terms: *Let the thief go before and the executioner follow.*

PAPER:—A POEM.

SOME wit of old—ſuch wits of old there were—
Whoſe hints ſhow'd meaning, whoſe alluſions care,
By one brave ſtroke to mark all human-kind,
Call'd clear blank paper ev'ry infant mind;
When ſtill, as op'ning ſenſe her dictates wrote,
Fair virtue put a ſeal, or vice a blot.

The thought was happy, pertinent, and true;
Methinks a genious might the plant purſue,
I, (can you pardon my preſumption?) I—
No wit, no genius, yet for once I'll try.

Various the papers various wants produce,
The wants of faſhion, elegance, and uſe.
Men are as various: and, if right I ſcan,
Each ſort of *paper* repreſents ſome *man*.

Pray note the fop—half powder and half lace—
Nice, as a band-box were his dwelling-place;
He's the *gilt paper*, which apart you ſtore,
And lock from vulgar hands in the 'ſcrutoire.

Mechanics, ſervants, farmers, and ſo forth,
Are *copy paper*, of inferior worth;
Leſs priz'd, more uſeful, for your deſk decreed,
Free to all pens, and prompt at ev'ry need.

The wretch whom av'rice bids to pinch and ſpare,
Starve, cheat, and pilfer, to enrich an heir,
Is coarſe *brown paper*, ſuch as pedlar's chooſe
To wrap up wares, which better men will uſe.

Take next the miſer's contraſt, who deſtroys
Health, fame, and fortune, in a round of joys.
Will any paper match him? Yes, thro'out.
He's a true *ſinking paper*, paſt all doubt.

The retail politician's anxious thought
Deems *this* ſide always right, and *that* ſtark nought;
He foams with cenſure; with applauſe he raves—
A dupe to rumours, and a tool of knaves;
He'll want no type his weakneſs to proclaim,
While ſuch a thing as *fools-cap* has a name.

The haſty gentleman, whoſe blood runs high,
Who picks a quarrel, if you ſtep awry,
Who can't a jeſt, or hint, or look endure:
What's he? What? *Touch-paper*, to be ſure.

What are our poets, take them as they fall,
Good, bad, rich, poor, much read, not read at all?
Them and their works in the ſame claſs you'll find?
They are the mere *waſte-paper* of mankind.

Obſerve the maiden, innocently ſweet,
She's fair *white-paper*, an unſullied ſheet;
On which the happy man whom fate ordains,
May write his *name*, and take her for his pains.

One inſtance more, and only one I'll bring;
'Tis the *great man* who ſcorns a little thing,
Whoſe thoughts, whoſe deeds, whoſe maxims are his own,
Form'd on the feelings of his heart alone:
True genuine *royal-paper* is his breaſt;
Of all the kinds moſt precious, pureſt, beſt.

EPIGRAM

On the tranſmigration of the Soul.

JUST as our follies are—Tom ſaid,
Shall we tranſformed be when dead;
Exampla docent—I'll one quote,
The luſtful man will be a Goat.
Says Jack—if that ſhould come to paſs,
Then by your rule you'll be an Aſs.

The EXCESS *of* LOVE.

THE ſtory which is told of the inſtitution of the order of monks, in the monaſtery of La Trappe, is remarkable, and well atteſted. The order is one of the moſt auſtere and ſelf-denying imaginable. The profound ſilence enjoined upon them is a ſingular circumſtance of their unſociable and unnatural diſcipline; and were this injunction never to be diſpenſed with, it would be needleſs to viſit them in any other character than as a collection of ſtatues.

The monks of this order in France, are ſtill more auſtere than thoſe of Italy, as they never taſte wine, fleſh, fiſh, or eggs, but live entirely on vegetables. Its founder was a French gentleman; his name Bouthelier de Rance; a man of pleaſure and galliantry, which were converted into the deepeſt gloom of devotion by the following incident. His affairs obliged him to abſent himſelf for ſome time from a lady with whom he had lived in the moſt tender and intimate connections of ſucceſsful love. At his return to Paris, he propoſed to ſurpriſe her agreeably, and at the ſame time, to ſatisfy his own impatient deſire of ſeeing her, by going directly, and without ceremony, to her apartment, by a back ſtair, with which he was well acquainted. But think of the ſpectacle which preſented itſelf to him at his entrance into the chamber, that had been ſo often the ſcene of loves higheſt raptures! his miſtreſs dead! dead of the ſmall-pox! diſfigured beyond expreſſion! a loathſome maſs of putrified matter! and the ſurgeon ſeparating the head from the body, becauſe the coffin had been made too ſhort! He ſtood for a moment motionleſs, filled with horror; and then retired from the world; ſhut himſelf up in the convent of La Trappe, where he paſſed the remainder of his days in the moſt cruelly ſevere and diſconſolate devotion.

ANECDOTE.

A Stuttering fellow, who was an excellent ſeaman, and fond of ſinging, ſerved on board a fifty-gun ſhip. During his watch in the night, he perceived a ſmoke iſſuing from the forecaſtle, and ran down to the captain in a fright.—When he came to the cabin, his perturbation made his imperfection worſe, and after many trials, he could articulate nothing more than "Your Hon-on-on-on-on-or—the fore-fore-fore." Here the Captain burſt in a rage thus.—"D—n you, you ſcoundrel, if you can't ſpeak, you can ſing to my knowledge; on which the tar began immediately to ſet the threatning calamity to an old tune, familiar to his old organs,—

The forecaſtle is all on fire—tol, lol, de rol, de lildo." On which the Captain leapt from his bed in his ſhirt—found the information true, and lukily prevented further damage.

DESPOTISM.

KING JOHN AND THE JEW.

KING JOHN being once at Briſtol, made a demand on a Jew (who was ſuppoſed to be the richeſt man in the king's dominions, and therefore the fitteſt bird to begin plucking) of a free gift of ten thouſand marks; which in thoſe days, was an enormous ſum. The Iſraelite refuſing, John ordered one of his teeth to be drawn every day, till he ſhould conſent. The Jew loſt eleven of his teeth, and then paid the ſum required of him; which was only to ſupport the monarch's obnoxious favorites.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 13.

IT would appear that the Spaniards are becoming very fearful of the Britiſh ſhips of war entering their Weſt-India iſlands, as Capt. Meany from the Havannah, in the brig Roſe, relates that during the time he lay there, a frigate arrived off the harbour, commanded by Capt. Affleck, and was refuſed liberty to come in, as ſhe was not in want of either water or proviſion; ſhe remained, however off the place until the next day, when a ſtorm came on, and was nigh being caſt upon a rock; after firing a gun as a ſignal of diſtreſs, ſhe was ordered to another part of the iſland, where ſhe was guarded by two armed boats

Lieut. Col. Woolſey, immediately from Platſburg, in Clinton County, takes upon himſelf to contradict poſitively, the report which has appeared in ſome of the papers of the 8th inſt. ſaid to be extracted from the Lanſingburgh paper, reſpecting the murder of Capt. Molleroy's family, by the Indians. Circumſtantially as that report was detailed, it is wholy without foundation. No hoſtile attempt had been made upon that frontier on the 29th ult. when Col. Woolſey left Platſburg, in company with the ſaid Molleroy, who was going a journey into Vermont.

We hear the required detachment of militia from New-Jerſey, marched on Monday and Wedneſday, and are to rendezvous at Trenton, until orders are received from the Preſident of the United States to proceed to Pittſburg. It is ſaid the whole corps are animated with a truly military ſpirit, and reſolved to act with vigour againſt the inſurgents convinced, that reſiſtance to the laws is treaſon, and ſhould be repreſſed as early as poſſible.

It is, however, a conſolatory reflection, that matters are in a promiſing train for peaceable accommodation; and that fear may induce the inſurgents to terms, when the dictates of duty, unſupported by a proſpect of coercion, are too weak to be effectual. We truſt the vigor manifeſted by the Federal Executive, in its preparation for compulſory meaſures, will ſupercede the neceſſity of putting thoſe meaſures into opperation.

(Diary.)

Extract of a letter from one of the Engliſh Weſt-India Iſlands, dated the 18th July laſt.

"Every moleſtation to the American commerce with theſe iſlands, is effectually done away; and every poſſible protection is given to American veſſels, by the men of war, and the revenue officers. They are allowed to import flour of all kinds, bread, rice, corn, live ſtock, and lumber of every kind, but no kind of ſalt proviſions or fiſh. But when a veſſel arrives, and part of her cargo conſiſts of theſe articles, it is allowed to be entered for exportation in the ſame veſſel; and to be landed for that purpoſe, without any additional expence, or difficulty. This is a general rule throughout the Engliſh iſlands."

If recurrence is had to the date of this new regulation, it will be ſeen, that it was not "negociated in Flanders." Boſton paper.

PHILIDELPHIA, *September* 8.

Ancient hiſtory affords many inſtances of patriotic bravery, among which few are more brilliant, than that of Leonidas at the ſtraits of Thermopylæ; but even that is ſcarcely to be compared to the following, which is ſaid to have taken place at Gaudaloupe. Before the Engliſh landed, the French had ſprung a mine, and that they might make a ſure diſtruction of their enemies, a French officer propoſed to devote himſelf to death to ſerve his country, and agreed to go over to the Engliſh feign himſelf a deſerter, and lead them on to the fatal ſpot. This he did; and then giving the ſignal agreed upon by his countrymen, was blown to pieces with the whole body of Engliſh, conſiſting of more than 600 men.

Salem, Sept. 2.—People from the Weſt-Indies ſay, that the conduct of Admiral Jervis has rendered him equally an object of abhorrence there, as with us. We would not wiſh to defame even an enemy; but the Engliſh themſelves confidently relate the following anecdote of him: That the little Iſland of Deſeada, which had ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms, on the arrival of the French armament hoiſted again the national colours; after which a Britiſh ſloop of war arrived there, which they beat off: This being reported to Admiral Jervis, he ordered verbally, Captain Roſs! of the Reſource frigate, to proceed to that iſland, and cauſe every man to be ſlain, every woman to be raviſhed, and every male child to be brought to him to be made imperfect. How far he intended theſe ſavage brutal orders (which were probably given in his cups) ſhould be executed, is uncertain; but it is a ſorrowful truth, that they were too ſtrictly adhered to; for, when the frigate arrived at the Iſland, the inhabitants ſent a deputation of 18 men to make their ſubmiſſion; they were taken on board, eight of them blindfolded and ſhot upon the forecaſtle, the reſt hanged at the yard arm, and a general ſlaughter followed in the Iſland.

Providence, Auguſt 30.—Thurſday laſt, Capt. Coats arrived here in 36 days from Jamaica. On his paſſage, he took from the Dolphin's Head (a dangerous reef off Cuba) the crew of the ſhip Sophia, Capt. Coldſtream, from Jamaica, bound for London, 16 in number:—alſo a lady Mrs. Reeves, of London, who was a paſſenger. The Sophia had been wrecked about 24 hours when he firſt ſaw her, veſſel and cargo loſt. On the 8th inſtant, he put the Captain, lady, and 6 others, on board the ſhip Emarald, bound for London—off the Havannah, 4 more of the Sophia's crew took their longboat, and went aſhore—the remaining 5 were brought in here—A tribute of praiſe is due to Capt. Coates, for the exertions he made to ſave theſe diſtreſſed people; he ſpent 5 days in getting them on board, and the weather being bad, his ſails were ſplit to pieces in effecting it.

The Capt. of the Emarald informed Capt. Coates, that he had ſeen an American ſchooner on the Colleradoes, but could not afford her any aſſiſtance.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Coffin, of the brig Flora, 17 days from the Havannah, informs, that a few days ago off Cape Henry, he was boarded by the Huſſar frigate of 36 guns, in company with a 44, both on a cruiz—he further ſays, that 14 ſail of Spaniſh men of war lay at the Havannah when he left it. And that an Engliſh frigate and a ſloop of war, put in there to take in freſh water, having captured a french privateer ſloop, which ſailed from Charleſton, and re-took a Jamaica ſhip, which was a prize to the privateer; ſame privateer was ſaid to have taken about 22 prizes during her different cruizes. The Britiſh men of war lay only three days at the Havannah, during which time none of the officers, nor ſeamen were permitted to come on ſhore; neither would the Britiſh permit any of the Spaniards to come on board their veſſels whilſt they lay there. The above is confirmed by Capt. Meany. Capt. Stevens was to ſail in 14 days after Capt. Coffin for this port.

From the encreaſing prevalence of the malignant and infectious fever in the Weſt-Iois iſlands, of which we receive daily accounts, and from ſuch a diſeaſe having prevailed in the cities of Baltimore, in Maryland, and New-Haven, in Connecticut;—The Committee appointed for that purpoſe, feel themſeves called upon to uſe every exertion in their power, to ſave if poſſible, this hitherto happy and favored city from ſo dreadful a viſition;—They therefore again call upon their fellow citizens in general, to be watchful and communicative, and earneſtly requeſt the practitioners of Phyſic in particular, to give them information of every caſe of fever, which may fall under their care, and which from any ſymtom of malignancy and putrefaction affords juſt reaſon to apprehend its infective nature.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

*** A Letter is left at this Office for the perſon who ſent the Lines of Mrs M. Robinſon, addreſſed to Love.

COURT OF HYMEN.

MARRIED

On Thurſday evening laſt, by the Rev. Dr. Moore, Citizen BUSSY, chancellor to the conſulate in this city, to Mrs CLARRY HOWARD, daughter of Major William Clark, of Dutcheſs County.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, 1794.
AT TAMMANIAL HALL,
MRS. HATTON will DELIVER a

New Lecture on Hearts,

Together with SELECT READINGS and RECITATIONS from the moſt Approved Authors

Tickets at *One Dollar* each, to be had at this Office, Hunter's Hotel, Broadway, and at Hatton's Tavern, upper end of Broadway.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1794. 30 2

MINIATURE PAINTING.

MR. PETER HENRI begs leave to inform the Public and his friends, that he lives No 59, Pearl-ſtreet. (formerly No. 3, Great-Dock-ſtreet.) The Ladies and Gentlemen who are deſirous of being acquainted with the merit of his Performances in Painting, as well as Likeneſſes, are invited to call at his houſe above mentioned, where they may ſee ſome ſpecimens of his abilities in MINIATURE PAINTING.

N. B. Thoſe who might wiſh to be drawn privately may depend upon an inviolable ſecrecy.

Sept. 13. 31 3 ¶

AN EVENING SCHOOL.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs the Public, that on Monday the 22d inſt. he intends, with the aſſiſtance of a gentleman every way qualified for the buſineſs, to open an EVENING SCHOOL, at his Academy, No. 7, Pine (formerly King) ſtreet; where conſtant attendance will be given to inſtruct thoſe who may wiſh to make improvements in any of the following branches: viz. the Engliſh and Latin Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry plain and ſperical, Menſuration, ſuperficial and ſolid, Navigation, Surveying and Gauging; Alſo, at the ſame place will be taught, the French Language, by a gentleman of liberal education, lately from Philadelphia, whoſe mode of Tuition has hitherto been greatly approved of.

N. B. Hours of attendance will be from 6 to 8 P. M

JOHN CAMPBELL.

September 13. 31 tf

Sunday Monitor, No. 15.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 14.

What think ye of CHRIST? Matt. xxii. 42.

AND ought we not to put this queſtion to our ſouls, when our happineſs for ever depends upon him, and when without him we are undone to eternity? How ought we then to think of the LORD JESUS CHRIST? Surely as the ſcripture repreſents him to be, "the chief among "ten thouſand, and altogether lovely." We ought to think of him in his perſon, as the great GOD incarnate; in his work and his offices, as the Saviour of Iſrael: We ought to think of him as one, in whom juſtice is ſatisfied, love and righteouſneſs are manifeſted, and ſinners are ſaved. O what have GOD's people ever thought of CHRIST JESUS! And what do the ſaints now in heaven think of him? But what think we of CHRIST, when burdened with ſin, when oppreſſed with affliction? When we cannot entertain a good thought of ourſelves, can we think of CHRIST as highly as heretofore? Alas! how very weak is our faith at the beſt? LORD, ſtrengthen our faith, inflame our love, enlarge our views, ſupport us in trials, guide us by thy counſels, and recieve us into glory, that we may ſing thy praiſe to all eternity. Amen.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED
BLACK LEAD POTS,
Equal to any imported and cheaper.

BLACK LEAD, both coarſe and fine, for the purpoſe of blackening Franklin Stoves, and irons with braſs heads, Plains of various ſorts good Glue, Brands, of copper or caſt iron, of any deſcription, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and cotton Cards, &c.—Alſo, a general aſſortment of
IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.
Lately imported, and will be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms, by
GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 2, Beekman-Slip.

NOTICE.

BY order of Benjamin Coe, Eſquire, firſt judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens-County, in the ſtate of New-York.

Notice is hereby given to John Van Lew, late of Flushing, in the county of Queens, and State of New-York, an abſent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that, on application and due proof made to him, the ſaid Judge, purſuant to the directions of the Law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for relief againſt abſconding and abſent debtors;" paſſed the 4th day of April, in the year 1786. He hath directed all the Eſtate, real and perſonal, within the county of Queens, of the ſaid John Van Lew, an abſent debtor, to be ſeized. and that unleſs, the ſaid John Van Lew doth diſcharge his debts within one year after this public notice of ſuch ſeizure, all his Eſtate, real and perſonal, will be ſold for the payment and ſatisfaction of his creditors.
Queens County March 22, 1794. 1y.

AN APPRENTICE
WANTED immediately, to a Genteel Buſineſs.—Enquire of the Printer,

The MANUAL EXERCISE
Is juſt Publiſhed, and for Sale at this Office.
Price ſix-pence.

JAMES HEARD AND Co.
No. 84 (formerly 91,) William-Street.
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the Public in general, that they have, and are opening, a very general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent, and approaching ſeaſon, many of which are purchaſed at reduced prices *for Caſh*, which they will diſpoſe of WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at ſuch prices as will render them an object worthy of attention.
New-York, May 10, 1794. 13 tf.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.
Made at the New-York Cotton and Linen Manufactory, and for ſale by ANDREW STOCKHOLM, at No. 303, Pearl-ſtreet, formerly Queen-ſtreet, near Peck ſlip.
A Great variety of ſtriped and plain nankeens, for the ſummer ſeaſon, calculated for ladies or gentlemen, which will be retailed for the preſent.
Alſo will be ready in a few days,
German ſtripes, thickſets, bridgetts, or rib deleurs, ſattinets, jeans, pillow fuſtians, dimities, croſſovers, checks, and bed ticken, ſtocking yarn of different qualities, and candle wick.
Orders for cotton goods of any quality made to pattern, on the ſhorteſt notice.
Wanted, workmen in the cotton line, and likewiſe a number of apprentices, either girls or boys, from 7 years old and upwards.
June 14. 18—tf.

PAINTING, GILDING
and GLAZING.
No. 75, *Pearl-Street.*
THE Subſcriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public for their generous encouragement in the line of his buſineſs.
SHIP and HOUSE PAINTING,
done with neatneſs and diſpatch.
Ornamental Painting, & Signs elegantly executed.
JOHN VANDER POOL.

HENRY M. DOBBS.
HAVING conducted the Watch Making Buſineſs for Mr. John J. Staples, Jun. and his having now declined it, H. M. DOBBS has taken a ſhop, No. 64, Wall ſtreet, oppoſite the Tontine Coffee-Houſe, where he carries on ſaid Buſineſs. He pledges himſelf to thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that have eſtimable watches, to directly repair them himſelf, as he has, with ſincere regret, known great abuſes committed, from the want of experience, in many who profeſs to know that moſt beautiful and curious art.
N. B. Thoſe watches that were ſold by him while Mr. Staples's he continues to warrant.
A few handſome Engliſh and French Silver warranted Watches, on hand.
June 14. 18—tf.

JUST OPENED.
By JAMES HARRISON,
No. 38, MAIDEN-LANE.
ELEGANT PRINTS; coloured & uncoloured, by the firſt maſters; which will be ſold upon reaſonable terms.
New-York, February 1, 1794.

WANTED,
AN *Apprentice to the Book-Binding Buſineſs. Enquire at No.* 95, *Beekman-ſtreet.* tf.

PRINTERS INK.
MANUFACTURED and ſold by Jacob Fee, No. 1, Magazine-ſtreet, near the Tea-Water-Pump, New-York. tf.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.
HATTER,
HAVING commenced Buſineſs at No. 13 Old-Slip, acquaints his friends and the Public, that he is now carrying it on in all its reſpective branches; where they may at all times be ſupplied with any quntity of HATS of any quality or faſhion, on reaſonable terms.
N. B. Orders from the country executed with punctuality. New-York, May 24. 15 tf.

S. LOYD,
Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.
BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that ſhe carries on the above buſineſs in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-ſtreet.—She returns her moſt grateful acknowlegements to her friends and the public for paſt favors and hopes to merit a continuence of them.
Thoſe ladies who pleaſe to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmoſt exertions to give ſatisfaction, and the loweſt terms.
Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.
uly 20, 1793. 71---1y.

GEORGE YOULE,
Plumber and Pewterer,
INFORMS his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from No. 54 to No. 284, Water-Street, between Peck and New-Slips, where he ſtill continues to carry on his buſineſs as uſual: viz. making of Hauſe leads and Scuppers, head and mid-ſhip pumps, lining of Ciſterns, Gutters, &c. He alſo makes Pewter diſtill Worms ſuitable for Stills from 10 to 3000 gallons—Likewiſe manufactures Spoons and Candle Moulds of every ſize—where the Public may be ſupplyed in any quantity and on as reaſonable terms as any of his branch of buſineſs in New-York. May 24. 15 tf

A WOMAN,
WITH a good Breaſt of Milk, wiſhes to take a Child in the houſe to Nurſe—She can bring the beſt of recommendation with reſpect to her character—Enquire of the Printer.
New-York, Auguſt 16. 27. tf.

MR. MACK,
Miniature Painter;
WHOSE performances have been ſo much admired, by the lovers and promoters of the Fine Arts, returns his grateful thanks, for the very liberal encouragement he has received ſince in this city, and begs a continuance of favors, which he hopes to merit, being ſo fortunate as never to fail taking the moſt ſtriking likeneſs of every ſubject he attempts.
New-York, Maiden Lane, No. 43.

BREAD KEGS.
BREAD KEGS of different ſizes, made and ſold at No. 431, Pearl-ſtreet, where Bakers, Grocers and others, may be ſupplied at ſhort notice, and on reaſonable terms for caſh. 1y
May 22, 1794. WILLIAM CARGILL.

Juſt Publiſhed,
By Benjamin Gomez, Bookſeller and Stationer No. 97, Maiden Lane, And for ſale at this Office.
LETTERS
From Dr. PRIESTLEY to the
JEWISH NATION,
Inviting them to an AMICABLE DISCUSSION of the EVIDENCES of CHRISTIANITY, together with
DAVID LEVI's REPLIES thereto.